UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22648
28 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace as indicated hereafter:

I.1. During the 24 hours between the evening of 22 May 1991 and the evening of 23 May 1991, United States aircraft operating in Iraqi airspace carried out a total of 46 sorties, 21 sorties in 2-aircraft formations and 4 solo sorties. The aircraft flew at speeds of 600-850 km/h at medium and low altitudes.

2. The flights were concentrated over the regions of Mosul, Dohuk and Tall'afar, and had a twofold mission: reconnaissance and provocation.

II.1. During the period between the evening of 23 May 1991 and the evening of 24 May 1991, United States aircraft operating in Iraqi airspace carried out a total of 22 sorties, 8 sorties in 2-aircraft formations, 1 sortie in a 3-aircraft formation, and 3 solo sorties. They flew at speeds of 700-900 km/h at medium altitudes.

2. The flights were concentrated over the regions of Mosul, Dohuk and Tall'afar, and to the north of Arbil, and had a twofold mission: reconnaissance and provocation.

III.1. During the period between the evening of 24 May 1991 and the evening of 25 May 1991, United States aircraft operating in Iraqi airspace carried out a total of 6 sorties. They came from Turkish airspace.

2. The aircraft flew at speeds of 700-850 km/h at altitudes of 5,000-6,000 metres. The flights were concentrated over the regions of Arbil and Rawanduz, and had a twofold mission: reconnaissance and provocation.

READEX FICHE

IV.1. During the period between the evening of 26 May 1991 and the evening of 27 May 1991, United States aircraft operating in Iraqi airspace carried out a total of 9 sorties, 4 sorties in 2-aircraft formations, and 1 solo sortie. They all came from Turkish airspace.

2. The aircraft flew at speeds of 700-800 km/h at an altitude of 4,000 metres. The flights were concentrated over the regions of Arbil, Dohuk, Mosul and Al-Qiyara, and had a twofold mission: reconnaissance and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22648/Corr.1
29 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Corrigendum

The heading should read as above.

91-17372 2300c (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22649
29 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 24 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations stating that Mr. René J. Mujica Cantelar has been appointed alternate representative of Cuba on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

91-17366 2349g (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22650
30 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, 1/

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1991;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

1/ S/22631 and Add.1.

91-17716 3435Z (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22651
29 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace as indicated hereafter:

1. During the 24 hours between the evening of 27 May 1991 and the evening of 28 May 1991, United States aircraft carried out a total of four sorties in Iraqi airspace (two two-aircraft formations originating in Turkish airspace).

2. The aircraft flew at a speed of 720 km/h at medium altitude over the regions of Zakho and Arbil, and to the north of Mosul. The mission was reconnaissance and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-17527 2390h (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22652
30 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Welcoming the decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to conclude the "Acordos de Paz para Angola",

Stressing the importance it attaches to the signing of the "Acordos de Paz para Angola" and to the fulfilment by the parties in good faith of the obligations contained therein,

Stressing further the importance of all States refraining from taking any actions which could undermine the agreements mentioned above and contributing to their implementation as well as respecting fully the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Noting with satisfaction the decision taken by the Governments of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba to complete the withdrawal, ahead of schedule, of all Cuban troops from Angola by 25 May 1991 (S/22644),

Considering the request submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the People's Republic of Angola in its letter dated 8 May 1991 (S/22609),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 May 1991 (S/22627) and the addendum dated 29 May 1991 (S/22627/Add.1),

Taking into account that the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) established by Security Council resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988 expires on 22 July 1991,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 May 1991 (S/22627) and the addendum dated 29 May 1991 (S/22627/Add.1) and the recommendations therein;

2. Decides accordingly to entrust a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) (henceforth UNAVEM II) as proposed by the Secretary-General in line with the "Acordos de Paz para Angola" and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to this effect;

3. Further decides to establish UNAVEM II for a period of 17 months from the date of adoption of this resolution in order to accomplish the objectives stated in the report of the Secretary-General (S/22627);

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council immediately after the signature of the "Acordos de Paz para Angola" and to keep the Council fully informed of further developments.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22653
30 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 30 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HONDURAS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Honduras supports the Republic of Korea in its desire to become a Member of the United Nations during the present year, as indicated in its memorandum of 5 April 1991 (see document S/22455).

The Government of Honduras is firmly convinced that the Republic of Korea, as a peace-loving country that maintains a wide range of diplomatic and friendly relations, will make an effective contribution to the attainment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Roberto FLORES BERMUDEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-17879 2476j (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/207
S/22654
30 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 30 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Even as the international community is making strenuous efforts to find an equitable and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict by organizing an international peace conference on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), Israel is building new settlements in all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and is moving new immigrants into those settlements. Those acts constitute a serious violation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, particularly article 49, as well as a clear violation of all the United Nations resolutions on the question, specifically Security Council resolutions 465 (1980) and 497 (1981), in which the Council stated, inter alia, that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights was null and void and without international legal effect, and demanded that Israel comply with the Fourth Geneva Convention, which applied to all the occupied Arab territories.

The recent statement by Mr. Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Minister of Housing, following the departure of the United States Secretary of State after his fourth trip to the region, proves that Israel is determined to defy the international community by continuing to impose the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan, and to consolidate that annexation by creating a de facto demographic, economic and social situation, through the application of its policy of expansionism and settlement.

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* A/46/50.

The number of Israeli settlers in the occupied Syrian Golan now exceeds 12,400, and 43 settlements have been established in the Golan by Israel, the occupying Power. On Tuesday, 21 May 1991, Sharon declared that he would like to double the number of settlements in the occupied Syrian Golan. As for the Chairman of the Golan Settlement Commission, he referred to a plan to reflect Israel's determination and commitment not to give up the occupied Syrian Golan.

Those Israeli practices are impeding peace efforts; Mr. James Baker, the United States Secretary of State, has said that they constitute the major obstacle that he has encountered in his efforts to find a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, and that upon each of his visits to Israel as part of his peace mission, he noted the announcement of the establishment of new settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

The Syrian Arab Republic believes in the need to respect and implement United Nations resolutions, and to respect the international rule of law that is being talked about throughout the international community now that the application of that international rule of law has become the main characteristic of international relations. It is acknowledged today that the international community is capable of imposing that rule of law on any State that deviates from it. To refuse to apply United Nations resolutions is to rebel against the international rule of law, and the United Nations should take the necessary measures to deal with that act of rebellion.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1018
S/22655
30 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION
OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE
CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 29 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

More than 90 days have elapsed since the adoption of Security Council resolution 686 (1991), in which the Council stated that it was mindful of the need to be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions, and demanded that Iraq rescind immediately its actions purporting to annex Kuwait. Subsequently, Iraq announced that it had decided to rescind all those actions (S/22370). But despite its acceptance of all the resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the Iraqi regime continues to reiterate and reaffirm positions which do not reflect good intentions, but rather signify danger, in the light of the obstinacy and hostility it has demonstrated in the past.

In an interview granted to the Jordanian newspaper Sawt al-Sha'b, published on 27 May 1991, the Vice-President of the Iraqi regime, Taha Yasin Ramadan, made the following statement at Sana'a:

> "If history repeats itself, our position will remain unchanged; the statement that Kuwait is a part of Iraq is neither controversial nor fictitious, but factual. We are convinced of it ... to date, we have had no choice but to yield ... Consequently, when we entered Kuwait, there was no question of withdrawing after the Americans and their allies said that they would strike at Iraq ... why withdraw ... if we did, it was on our own initiative and we are satisfied. During the mother of all battles, we made immense sacrifices. But thanks to well-organized efforts, with modest but constant resources, we will reap the fruits of that battle during the next battle, and for that we will rely on the people and on the national leaders."

He continued in the following terms:

"At the root of it all is the economic embargo, and that is why we must talk about it and voice the anger which it provokes among us, and we must continue to protest ... That is why we demonstrate flexibility in our political relations at the moment. It pays - provided that this does not lead to a renunciation of permanent, legitimate rights."

In another interview, granted to the Egyptian newspaper Al-Sha'b, published on 28 May 1991, the Vice-President of the Iraqi regime made the following statement:

"From the time it entered Kuwait, Iraq knew that the United States and a number of States would not applaud. Until 15 February 1991, and in the communiqué which we have mentioned, we said that Kuwait was Iraqi, and we continue to say so even today."

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22656
30 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit for the information of the members of the Security Council the enclosed note verbale regarding new developments in Iraq emanating from open intervention by the United States of America and other Western European Governments under the pretext of protecting the Kurdish population in the North.

I kindly request that this letter and its enclosure be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Joseph LAGU
Permanent Representative

Annex

Note verbale dated 30 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to convey the following:

1. The Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France have dispatched military forces to northern Iraq to construct some so-called safe camps for displaced Kurdish population there without the prior consent of the Government of Iraq and in spite of the unequivocal confirmation of the Secretary-General for the necessity of obtaining the clear consent of the Iraqi Government in this respect.

2. Above step was motivated by a false pretext of extending humanitarian emergency aid to the Kurdish population within the framework of Security Council resolution 688 (1991).

3. The Secretary-General himself and an overwhelming number of Member States have considered this action as contradictory to the United Nations Charter and international law as it directly violates the sovereignty and independence of Iraq.

4. The emergency camps already constructed in some parts of northern Iraq by those States have proved to be a futile exercise as they could not attract any sizeable Iraqi Kurdish population.

5. The Iraqi authorities have actively and in good faith cooperated with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan implementing the agreement already achieved with the Secretary-General in that respect.

6. The already executed intentions of the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France to spread what they called international police forces in northern Iraq for the protection of the inhabitants of the camps already constructed there have proved to be a new international political game. The sole purpose behind it was to exasperate the already existing intervention in the internal affairs of Iraq under the umbrella of the United Nations.

7. Above only confirms that the United Nations is being used as a tool leading towards certain objectives contravening with the letter and spirit of the Charter of the Organization.

8. The healthy environment in which negotiations were conducted between the Iraqi Government and the Iraqi Kurdish representatives heading towards a

mutual national agreement have provided all Iraqis with a new spirit and equally shed new light on the so-called humanitarian motives propagated by the American administration and its allies.

9. Based on the above facts the Secretary-General and all members of the Security Council are sincerely called upon to exercise the utmost possible pressure on the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France to halt their present intervention in the internal affairs of Iraq.

10. Those Governments are also called upon to expeditiously hand over those camps already constructed in northern Iraq to the incumbent representatives of the United Nations and also to the emergency centres established by them in accordance with the terms of agreement already arrived at with the Iraqi Government.

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GENERAL

S/22657
30 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At its 2990th meeting, on 30 May 1991, following the adoption of resolution 695 (1991), the President of the Security Council made the following statement:

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/22631 and Add.1) states, in paragraph 23: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22658
30 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous correspondence, the latest being letter No. 115 of 19 May 1991, I have the honour to inform you of further violations of the provisions of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran. The violations are as follows:

1. At noon on 23 May 1991, as a non-commissioned officer of an Iraqi forward unit was picking up materials near the control post in the Iraqi southern-sector district of Al-Bajaliya, an Iranian patrol infiltrated into Iraqi territory and took him to the Iranian frontier. At 2 p.m. on the same day, he was brought back at his request.

2. On 24 May 1991, the Iranians constructed two positions in the central sector inside Iraqi territory (in front of Qasr-e-Shirin). Each position is capable of accommodating one infantry unit.

These fresh violations by Iran, coming on the heels of its previous violations of the cease-fire, are further incontrovertible evidence of the Iranian Government's obstinacy and of its determination to encroach deliberately on Iraq's sovereignty and security. The Iraqi Government declares that full responsibility rests with the Iranian Government for all damage caused to Iraq by those violations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-17741 2586b (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22659
30 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace as indicated hereafter:

1. During the 24 hours between the evening of 28 May 1991 and the evening of 29 May 1991, United States aircraft carried out a total of four sorties in Iraqi airspace (one two-aircraft formation and two solo sorties). The aircraft flew at speeds of 700-850 km/h at low altitudes.

2. The flights were concentrated over the regions of Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiya and Zakho. The mission was reconnaissance and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-17747 2393h (E)